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WEATHER—Tonight and Friday generally cloudy; probably local thunder showers; warmer in south portion tonight.

Forty-fourth Year.—No. 241.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

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Austrians Lose 100,000 Men In Fight With Russians

Paris, Sept. 3, 4:32 p. m.—An immense and complicated system of entrenchments is being constructed outside the city. It is reported that the engineers in charge of the work are keeping several hundred thousand men busy.

London, Sept. 3, 3:01 p. m.—An undated French despatch to the Times says: "The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fere has been taken after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire Saturday evening."

Servians Put 140,000 Austrians Hors de Combat

GERMANS AGAIN BOMBARDING MALINES

TITANIC STRUGGLE NEARING FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS

Most Momentous British Fight Since Waterloo—Battle Continues Along Whole Line—Strict Censorship in Force and Details Temporarily Withheld—German Army of West Now Within 30 Miles of Outer Circle of Paris Fortifications.

STRANGE AIR OF CONFIDENCE AMONG ALLIES

Military Experts Agree That Paris Will Soon Be Pivot of Hostile Forces in West—Downfall of Capital Will Not End Operations—Russians Take Lemberg in One of Greatest Battles Ever Fought—Battle Line Over 200 Miles—Over 1,500,000 Men Engaged.

Paris, Sept. 3, 12:45 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Antwerp contains the following official announcement by the Belgian government: "The situation remains the same in the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg. The Germans have set fire to several sets of farm buildings. M. Merchten, attaché at the Russian embassy, confirms the report of the destruction of Lansberg, Cessel and Beschofheim by Russian cavalry and also that they have broken the lines of the enemy between Heilsberg (East Prussia, 40 miles south of Koenigsberg) and Koenigsberg."

London, Sept. 3, 10:30 a. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris declares that one of the German aeroplanes of the Taube type, which recently dropped bombs on the city of Paris has been brought down. The two German aviators on board were killed.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The emperor has personally directed a special session of the diet to convene on September 9. The majority has decided formally not to oppose the government's war measures.

London, Sept. 3, 2:55 p. m.—A despatch from Amiens, France to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens after three days fighting.

London, Sept. 3, 5:50 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that fresh fighting is taking place near Malines, Belgium.

London, Sept. 3, 1:50 p. m.—The decision of the French government to withdraw from Paris, while proving a momentary shock to the man in the street, is regarded by both politicians and strategists here as being as wise as it is painful.

A proclamation by the French government described the move as precautionary and sets for that an attack on Paris in the near future is not considered probable.

No data on which to base a judgment of the general situation over the wide flung battle line in France is available.

The retirement of the allies without a defeat and fighting every foot of the way is an expression that has become stereotyped. It is, however, about the only official news that has reached London since Field Marshal Kitchener's story was given out last Sunday.

"The Russian occupation of Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, may have a far-reaching effect on

struggle—the most momentous British soldiers have fought since Waterloo—is contained in one sentence of an official report issued last night by the press bureau.

"Continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle."

To this generally the French official communication adds the facts that the allied forces have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action which might have been engaged under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown.

Strict Censorship in Force.

There can be no revelation of military secrets, nothing which a patriotic censorship could criticize, in stating these facts, because the German army which is engaging the allies knows precisely where their first line is drawn, and the purpose of the censorship is only to suppress facts which might enlighten the enemy.

The brief official bulletin of last night is the first word the British people have received from their government concerning the present battle.

The last previous bulletin was Field Marshal Kitchener's statement, issued Sunday night, throwing a welcome light on the previous four days' battle which ended Saturday and which reflected the greatest credit on the generalship and the discipline of the British army.

Germans Near Paris.

In spite of the fact that the French capital has been removed to Bordeaux and that the German army of the west is within thirty miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, a strange air of confidence prevails today among the allies. The general feeling seems to be that the German attack is wearing itself out in hammering away at the allies' lines, which give but no break.

President Poincaré has issued a proclamation to his people, telling them that military necessity alone had led him to remove his government to Bordeaux.

Military experts agree that Paris will soon be the pivot of the hostile forces operating in the area of the west. Even the downfall of the French capital is not expected to end these operations.

Allies Confidence Increases.

The feeling of confidence was greatly increased by the news of the great victory of the Russians in Galicia. Reports from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) tell of the entry of Russians into Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

These appear credible as news of the defeat of the Austrians in that district has been received from several sources.

Great Battle at Lemberg.

The battle of Lemberg was one of the greatest ever fought. Evidently it resulted in a decisive and perhaps overwhelming defeat of the Austrians. The battle line extended over 200 miles and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged.

According to an official dispatch received by Emperor Nicholas from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, the victory was won after seven days of fighting.

The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final desperate assault on the Russian center, which was held by General Ruzsky.

The Austrian army in Galicia was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland.

Their plans, however, met with a series of disasters, ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian center.

In the west the line now held by the left flank of the allied armies in the valley of the Oise runs diagonally from a point northeast of Paris to Compiègne and thence through Noyon, (14 miles northeast by north of Compiègne), to La Fere.

La Fere, one of the weaker of the French fortresses, evidently is in the hands of the Germans. Farther east and north, the allied armies apparently hold their own in the neighborhood of Laon and Reims (24 miles north-east of Rheims). The right of the al-

lies rests on the fortified Franco-German frontier.

Names of British Dead Withheld.

The names of the British who fell in the four days' battle last week will not be announced until they have been communicated to relatives. The heavy loss of officers in proportion to the men is the story of South Africa over again. It indicates that the officers refused to take cover as they insist that the men shall.

The west coast of Belgium and the west coast of northern France are free from Germans. Many Americans are crossing the channel to the continent, determined to see something of the war at any risk.

BENEDICT XV IS NEW POPE'S TITLE

Archbishop Giacomo Della Chiesa Succeeds Late Pope Pius X as New Supreme Pontiff.

FILLED MANY OFFICES

Last Pope Benedict Elected 174 Years Ago—New Incumbent Against Religious "Modernism."

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy, was today elected supreme pontiff of the Catholic hierarchy in succession to the late Pope Pius X, who died August 20. He will reign under the name of Benedict XV.

The conclave of the Sacred College, whose duty it is to elect the pope, went into session the evening of Monday, August 31. The announcement of the outcome of its deliberations was made this morning shortly after 11 o'clock.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston are on board the steamer Canopic, which is not due at Naples until tomorrow. Consequently neither of them participated in the election of the new pope.

Cardinal Farley of New York reached here several days ago. Prince Chigi Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the pope's household, was notified at a quarter past eleven that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected.

At twenty minutes past eleven, Monsignor Misciatelli, sub-prefect of the sacred palaces and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new pope asking that the gratings of the basilica of St. Peter be opened, because he purposed in a short time to issue his proclamation.

Master of Ceremonies Appears.

At this same hour—11:20—the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below, which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the sacred college, understood that a selection had been reached. The people applauded vigorously.

At twenty-five minutes before twelve, Cardinal Della Voile appeared on the balcony with Monsignor Capostosi, bearing the pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV.

Again the crowd of several thousand persons cheered and at once began to make their way into the basilica to hear the benediction of the new pontiff.

Pope Pronounces Benediction. At 15 minutes before twelve, the

new pope appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's clad in his pontifical robes. The balcony was hung with red velours, and a heavy golden fringe decorated the railing. The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below, and immediately afterwards withdrew and entered his apartments.

It is asserted on good authority in Rome today, that the new pope will appoint Cardinal Domenico Ferrata his secretary.

MANY AMERICANS LEAVE BUDA PEST

Only Few Left in Austria-Hungary—Prices of Foodstuffs Not Increased.

FOOD SUPPLY AMPLE

Amount of Products Greater Because Exports Have Ceased—Vienna Quiet.

Vienna, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 3, 5 a. m.—One hundred and forty Americans, chiefly from Buda Pest, left for Berlin in a special train on the evening of August 31. Only a few Americans are still here and all who desire to go home will leave this week.

Although the war has now lasted more than a month, the prices of foodstuffs in Vienna have not increased and in some cases even they are lower than last year. Meat, eggs, lard and several other commodities are cheaper, while coffee, sugar and milk remain unchanged. Butter and flour are slightly higher in price.

The minister of agriculture declares that supplies of foodstuffs are ample for the whole monarchy even if the war lasts a year or more. The number of cattle and the amount of dairy products available is much greater, the minister stated, than ordinary because exports have ceased.

Vienna is absolutely quiet with few indications that a great war is in progress.

SKILL AND PLUCK TELLS ON ENEMY

German Suffer Terrible Losses in Last Few Days—Whole Divisions Wiped Out.

London, Sept. 3, 11 a. m.—The Chronicle correspondent at the front, writing from an unnamed town in the department of Somme, Tuesday, says:

"The superiority of the British artillery coupled with the pluck of the British infantry is rapidly telling on the German attackers. A few more days such as Sunday and Monday and the German army invading northern France will have destroyed itself completely."

"No army that ever existed could survive the terrible losses suffered by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divisions of infantry have been blotted out and shattered and the German ranks are beginning to show demoralization."

"In the latest assault the Germans manifested unmistakable signs of unsteadiness and were seen to waver and frequently to break and flee in confusion. As a result of this prolonged battle, the German line has advanced a few miles but has not gained any marked advantage."

Hopes Italy Will Join Allies. Rome, Sept. 2, 12:50 p. m., via

AUSTRIANS ARE OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

Lose Over 100,000 Men and 57 Cannon—Occupation of Lemberg Imminent, Russians Marching Triumphantly on City Repulsing Austrians All Along Line—Fighting on Gigantic Scale—800,000 Subjects of Czar and 600,000 Austrians Engaged.

TO OPEN ROADS TO VIENNA AND BERLIN

Czar Notified of Victory Won in Seven-day Battle—Austrians in Complete Disorder—Many Run Away, Abandoning Guns, Rifles, Artillery, Packs and Baggage Trains—General Ruzsky Captures Multitude of Guns.

Rome, Sept. 3, 8:30 a. m., via Paris, 1:15 p. m.—A telegram from Nish, Servia, says that in a battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Servians, the latter put 140,000 Austrians "hors de combat."

Rome, Sept. 3, 8:40 a. m. (By way of Paris, 2:45 p. m.)—The Russian embassy has been notified that the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated near Lemberg, losing more than 100,000 men and 57 cannon. The occupation of the city of Lemberg was said to be imminent.

Rome, Sept. 3, via Paris, 1:47 a. m.—The Russian embassy here has received an official report from Petrograd, setting forth that Russian troops are triumphantly marching on Lemberg, repulsing the Austrians all along the line. The fighting has been on a gigantic scale, 800,000 Russians being engaged against 600,000 Austrians.

If all indications do not fail, the report from the Russian capital continues, the Russians will be definitely victorious and as a result the roads to Vienna and Berlin will be open to the Russian armies.

Paris, Sept. 3, 5:19 a. m.—The newspaper Corriere della Sera of Milan publishes an interview with King Nicholas of Montenegro, who is quoted as saying that he hopes Italy will abandon its position of neutrality and side against the Austro-Germans.

Although the Franco-Russian news is not now satisfactory, the king is sure that the Germans and Austrians will succumb under the weight of Russian arms. King Nicholas persists in his intention to occupy Scutari.

Reinforcements for Germans.

London, Sept. 3, 3:20 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram company telegraphs that last week 1500 Austrian soldiers belonging to the heavy siege artillery corps of Trieste, passed through Cologne, on their way to the western theater of the war.

The correspondent's authority for this statement is a Hollander who has just returned to Amsterdam from Cologne. The journey of these Austrian troops lasted four days and the soldiers brought their own siege material with them.

Siege of Cattaro.

Rome, Sept. 2, 10:20 p. m., via Paris, Sept. 3, 6:21 a. m.—Telegrams from San Giovanni di Medua, Albania, report 20 miles south of Scutari say that the real bombardment of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro has not begun because the Anglo-French squadron is waiting for the Montenegrins to transport their siege artillery to Mount Lovchen. This move is said to put Cattaro between two fires.

The garrison at Cattaro has tried several sorties against Antivari but all were frustrated by the Montenegrins. The Austrians, the dispatch states, lost many men and two cannons in these sorties.

BRITISH TAKE GERMAN SAMOA

Governor Surrenders and Is Sent With Other German Prisoners to Fiji Islands.

London, Sept. 3, 10:25 a. m.—A dispatch received here from Wellington, New Zealand, declares that the governor of New Zealand has received a message stating that the German governor of Samoa has surrendered and that he has been sent with other German prisoners to Fiji Islands.

The landing of British troops in Samoa was carried out with great expedition. The Union Jack was hoisted over German Samoa at half past twelve in the afternoon of August 29.

The Samoan or Navigator Islands, in the Pacific ocean, up to the present time, have been owned jointly by the United States and Germany, each country being in possession of two islands. Upolu and Savaii were the German holdings.

The British force which took possession of this German territory was sent from New Zealand. The announcement of British occupancy was first made through London, August 30. The Fiji Islands are a British colony about 650 miles southwest of Samoa.

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 3.—The storm which has endangered this district abated today and fear for the safety of property along Nome's water front is no longer felt.